

## The Daily Freeman. EVENING EDITION.

The Freeman.  
With his hand upon his charter,  
And his foot upon the sod,  
He will stand—die a martyr  
For his Freedom and his God.

C. W. WILLARD, Editor.

J. W. WHELOCK, Printer.

MONTPELIER, VT.

MONDAY, OCT. 28, 1861.

HAVING CHOSEN OUR CAUSE WITHOUT GUILT  
AND WITH PURE MOTIVES, LET US RENEW OUR  
TRUST IN GOD AND GO FORWARD WITHOUT FEAR  
AND WITH MANLY HEARTS.

ABRAHAM LINCOLN.

### Founded and Fed on Falsehood.

Individuals, we all know, are often to be met with who live by lying. Many of this class, indeed, are to be met with who found a large business entirely on falsehood, and, by the same instrumentality, successfully pursue it through life. But, until the present era, what civil community has ever presented the example of a government thus founded and thus sustained? None in any civilized country. And yet the whole fabric of the government of the Southern confederacy, from the outset, was built up on no other than a foundation of falsehood, and to the present hour has kept itself in existence only by the constant exercise of the same infamous principle. False reasoning, false assumptions and false representations of fact, were the great, and almost only means relied on by the Southern leaders in preparing the ignorant and inflammable masses of their people for the work of treason and open rebellion. All this those unprincipled and desperate leaders well knew themselves, but they also knew that great body of the people whom they would control, were so uninformed in regard to the real state of public affairs, and so dependent on the politicians who had recently assumed the lead there, that they might be safely duped, and, by playing on old prejudices, in their blindness to the truth, easily be made pliable instruments in carrying out the great conspiracy which has been conducted.

It is said of individuals, that when a person tells one lie, he is always necessitated to tell two to back it. And so these founders of the Southern confederacy probably found it in their own case, after they had inaugurated the rebellion, and established a civil Government. They have found, as their conduct well warrants us in believing, that the same system of falsehood which was required to bring their rebel Government into existence, has had to be kept in constant exercise in keeping armies in the field to sustain it. We should not, therefore, be surprised to see, as we continually do, such a system of deliberate falsehood and deception persistently kept up by all their officials, civil and military, from the president Jeff. Davis, downward to the lowest intelligent employee of his government, in conducting their public affairs. Jeff. Davis's messages to his Congress have been nothing but a glossed tissue of misrepresentation and perversion of historical facts; and Beauregard, the commander and chief of the rebel forces, closely following, and improving on the example, has not in his proclamations hesitated in the utterance of the most unblushing falsehoods. And thus it has gone on through the whole line of their officials, in all their conduct and communications intended for the public abroad, and more needlessly so, doubtless, in those intended only for their troops and people at home. Not a true return of the killed and wounded, and not a fair and honest description has been given of a single battle that has yet been fought during the war.

Our Northern people have frequently been amazed at those audacious violations of the truth from such high officials; for they know that a Government sustained by such flagitious means could not stand an hour among the intelligent masses of the free States. But why surprised? The masses of the free North, and the masses of the deluded South, are as light and darkness in the comparison. And even in the South, with all their general ignorance and prejudice, the Confederate Government would crumble to ruins in one month, if the whole truth could fairly be set before its people. Hence our hope. Truth is mighty and will prevail. No system of deliberate deception, begun and kept up to the detriment of a whole people, can long be sustained. The truth will soon out. Signs of its dawning indeed already begin, in various places, to appear. And soon the lie-dispelling sun will burst over the benighted South, and its venerated confederacy be numbered among the monstrous things that were, but can never be again.

**THE PIRATE PRISONERS.**—One of the pirates, it will be seen, has been convicted—wonder if they will have courage enough to hang him.

**MONUMENT TO DOUGLAS.**—A large meeting was held at Chicago last week, to inaugurate measures for erecting a monument to Douglas. As the Chicagoans never back out in any of their many patriotic movements, we doubt not a splendid monument to that statesman will soon be erected.

### From the Second Vermont Regiment.

CAMP ADVANCE, Va., Oct. 22, 1861.

EDITOR OF FREEMAN:—A good many interesting things have transpired in camp since I have written you, most of which have been narrated correctly or incorrectly, and perhaps I may not much improve on these narratives should I try; and hence I will confine myself mainly to matters not yet written of. I have not omitted to write for want of time, however, for of that there is no lack with me. Indeed the Colonel has excused me from all duty for some reason either imaginary or real, for the last three weeks, notifying me that in the meantime I need not trouble myself to travel further than our Company grounds, which are not very extensive, and it necessarily affords me a great deal of time to write letters to my friends, and amuse myself in any way most agreeable. I am afraid I shall never be able to requite him in a suitable way for so marked and extensive a favor, but shall always hold myself in readiness to do so on presentation of a suitable occasion. I would not, however, have my friends think that I find nothing to make myself useful about. In the first place, during my relief from duty, I have managed to pick up recruits enough to increase my Company to one hundred men, and have them ready to go on duty as soon as they get arms. These recruits are mostly from Addison County, with some from Orange and Washington Counties. I give their names that their friends may know where they are, or in what Company they are: W. H. Brown, Henry Belcher, Thomas Cochran, John Caffrey, Wm. T. Cole, Patrick Donnelly, L. B. Fortin, Joseph Fuller, Ellick Fuller, Wm. Fuller, Julius Laport, Charles Miner, Charles Price, Chas. H. Platt, Horace Stoddard, Daniel Smith, Louis Torville, Fred. Williams. In the same time, however, I am losing some members from my Company who came from Montpelier with me. Besides Taylor and Goodrich who were lost at Bull Run, Wm. S. Smith died Sept. 25th at Fort Ethan Allen, in consequence of disease contracted by night exposures and over work, occasioned in consequence of our advanced position and extraordinary picket and fatigue duty. Selvid B. Harran, Hiram F. Mills, and Jared Parker are in the city in General Hospital, and Almond Worcester and Elsie Shory are in the hospital here for the same reasons. Julius Perrin and Elsie Cass are probably to be discharged in a few days; also Chas. Steers. I drew their papers, or at least Perrin's, to-night, to enable him to make the application, and Cass and Steers were drawn a long time ago, and our Surgeon and Colonel have approved them; and if we can do as well with the Brigade Surgeon, they will be sent to their friends where I hope they may, by the treatment they will there get, be restored in some degree. Those who are in the hospital are very sick. Worcester has been recovering, but has just been taken with fever and ague, and is today delirious and very sick. He is my orderly Sergeant, and such a one as I can ill afford to lose. There are some others who are not confined in hospital who are not well, generally owing to hard duty.

I am sorry to say it, but our Regiment has not been used right, and instead of any great number of the arrests of privates and non-commissioned officers having been for "snapping away from a threatened engagement," they neglected duty simply because they could do it no longer on account of exhaustion and their worn-out condition. I feel bound with whatever influence I possess to repel with indignation the charges that have appeared in print, that any considerable number of men in the Vermont 2d were recently in "limbo for snapping," as has been asserted. So far as commissioned officers are concerned, the facts best determine whether they have snapped or not; I, however, speak for none of the commissioned officers but myself and Lieut. Phillips. I had been, up to Monday of the week that I was arrested, for five weeks sick and off duty. On that day I left the house where I had been stopping, and went into camp, but it was well understood that I was not fit for any hard duty, and was detailed for none until Friday of that week, when the Adjutant requested me, as a matter of favor, to take charge of a party detailed to chop down the woods near Hall's house, a distance of about three miles from our camp. This was because there was not one officer besides on duty, but was engaged. This I consented to do, as it would not keep me out all night. On Saturday he requested me to do the same thing again, remarking that it was asking a good deal of a sick man, but again said there was no officer to go, all being sick or on duty somewhere. I again went. On getting home at night I found the camp in commotion, and learned that an advance was to be made towards Fall's Church, and the Regiment soon fell into line for that purpose. Company F, and Lieut. Phillips and Crossman had been, during Friday and Friday night and until about noon Saturday, on picket duty, standing all night in the rain, (as it was a very cold, rainy night) and they, and several other Companies, were wholly unable to go with any propriety. They were, however, required to go, and did go about four miles out, making eight miles out and back. They came back to camp about eight or nine o'clock in the evening, and being very tired, immediately turned in. They had been asleep about an hour when the Regiment, (at about ten o'clock) had orders to fall into line again. I saw this was going to be pretty hard on those that had been on picket the night before, and got up and went to see if they were going to be required to fall in. I was told they were, and then I went to the tents of my Lieutenants, and found them both asleep, as I supposed I should, the drum not having waked them. I waked them, and Lieut. Phillips was really sick. He had a high fever and I saw was not able to go, and Lieut. Crossman was not much better. Things looked pretty tough certainly, but I finally told my Lieutenants to keep their beds, and I would go out that night and they must come in the morning early and relieve me, as probably I should be worn out by that time as I had walked six miles and back already that day, besides taking charge of one hundred and fifty choppers through the day. I then went for my Company and found them about as bad as the Lieutenants. I, however, got out the most of them, and excused a few that appeared the worst. Some undoubtedly were so sound asleep they did not wake up at all—things on these occasions being done in a great hurry, and a Regiment is off in ten minutes after the first beat of the drum sometimes.

We arrived at Vanderburg's house about midnight. We had gone about one-half mile beyond the Vermont 2d being ahead in our column, Mott's battery next and the Vermont 3d in the rear of that, when there was sharp firing heard some ways ahead, and a rushing sound which caused us to halt, and in the darkness some little excitement for a moment prevailed through our line. This was soon, however, quieted, and very soon two dead and two wounded soldiers were brought down the road past us. We were ordered forward but had not proceeded many rods when more firing was heard and we again halted, and I was ordered in connexion with Company A, we being at the head of the column, to deploy our companies to the right in the woods as skirmishers. This woods came to the road on our right, and on our left open land. I had just got my Company deployed at intervals of five paces making a pretty long line, when the cavalry charge was made upon the head of our column, Capt. Dillingham's Company receiving them first. The darkness was completely dispelled by the blaze of fire that rolled from the guns of the cavalry and the response from our regiment, four horses and three men fell dead so near our front and so near me that I could almost reach them. Up to this time I supposed them rebels, and I think our folks generally did. But the light revealed their uniforms from which we saw they were our men. The mistake was soon made known, and thus ended that part of the affair, but we still had just as much necessity for vigilance as we were near Falls Church. I was kept with my Company deployed until the next day at three o'clock in the afternoon, when I was relieved by another Company taking my place. We had to keep up during all this time the greatest vigilance as we constantly expected a battle, and having no lieutenants during the night I was pretty much done for. However we came into the road at three and were permitted to lie down on the ground and sleep until about five, when some one waked me and said the enemy had evacuated Falls Church and Munson's Hill, and that our regiment with others were going back to camp. Lieut. Crossman had come out during the forenoon, but Lieut. Phillips was so sick he could not. We were immediately in line and started homeward. After going about one or two miles we met some teams coming to bring us some dinner, (a fashionable hour) which was passed out to the boys of the regiment and the teams headed homeward. I told Lieut. Crossman to come along with the Company and I would get on to one of the teams and ride as I was so hard up; and I did, and got in about dark. The regiment came about a mile further and were, by some means not yet fully understood by me, ordered to bivouac for the night. This of course left me in camp and them out. It is for this that I am under arrest, and Lieut. Phillips is under arrest for remaining in camp as above stated. In addition I would say the regiment was ordered in by Gen. Smith, but by some misunderstanding Gen. Hancock, who was in the immediate command, directed them to remain out. I am told this was so and think it was for the reason that the next morning quite early, Capt. Munson, Adjutant General acting, ordered a detail of one hundred and twenty-five men from our regiment, supposing they were in camp, and was greatly surprised to learn they were not, and said they should have come in; and he directed the detail to be made as soon as they came in, and they were immediately ordered in.

The foregoing is the whole story as I understand it. I did not intend to say anything about it, but I have several letters from anxious friends in regard to it, and seeing some incorrect statements in the papers, I concluded to let my good friends know how sad is my condition.

I would further add that the privates and non-commissioned officers who were arrested and fined, or punished, in my Company—and I am told by the officers throughout the Regiment that it was generally so—were men who best do their duty as a general thing, and they went the first time out that night, but, on account of their worn-out condition, some did not wake up, and some that did were too tired and worn out to go. Now I wish you, your friends, before passing judgment on them, or deciding that they "snapped away," to determine whether the above facts are so, and if so make such allowances as you think just. I would not be understood that there were none who did not act indignantly, or endeavor to avoid reasonable duty, for such was undoubtedly the case, but they were very few. The Vermont 2nd, after having done the amount of work and fighting we have, with the little of consideration we have received, I think ought not to be subjected to unjust scandal.

F. V. R.

Notice that the Legislature are taking measures to have an agent appointed to transmit money for the soldiers to their friends at home. I am glad to see this. If such an agent is provided for it will result in the soldiers, who have families dependent on them, sending much more money home than they otherwise would. That agent should be on the ground at the time we are paid off. This pay I notice has a strong tendency to make a good feeling in camp, and there is a time when men will think and feel kindly of those at home and having the money and the agent being present, they will start the money that if they have the trouble of mailing and feeling the risk of loss, they will neglect and the same is spent for what is of no particular use.

You and our people at home may be surprised to know that there are sharks in the shape of gamblers following our camps, but it is nevertheless true, and I know of men that have gambled away every dollar of the two months pay within five hours after getting it. Some perhaps would have sent it home had an agent been there to have done it, and perhaps have hinted to such that they had better send it home. Officers know who their men are that ought to send money home, and can suggest to the agent and thus co-operate. This cash sent home must prove a private and public benefit, as the individual receiving it gets the immediate good, and so large an amount of money sent in to the State once in two months and extracting no immediate equivalent, must be felt as a public benefit I should think. It will be remembered that my son Charley went home immediately after the last pay day. He carried home for those here, and their friends, one thousand and forty dollars, and if I would have allowed it, the sum might have been five thousand. My tent was besieged with those desirous to send, for twelve hours before he left. I did not like to have him carry more, fearing that some casualty might happen, and he only took such as he could deliver in person, or send to its destination from Montpelier by some stage driver. The boys have all heard from the friends, and the cash

went safe. Judge Poland who came here must have carried home considerable, but he was here too late. The agent must be here in season, for the class to be most benefited spend their money mighty quick after they get it. I have had them come to me to borrow in two days after pay day.

Another thing (and I guess my postscript, like that of Simon Saggs will be the cream of my letter), I notice as cold weather comes on and the boys have to stand guard, on picket from three o'clock in the morning, till three o'clock the next morning, through long and tedious days and nights and carry a gun, they begin to suffer with cold hands. There are so many to be supplied with mittens that it is impossible to find them, especially on an advanced position like ours. If there are any more mittens in Vermont than are needed, they would come in play. I need one hundred pairs. Other captives can speak for themselves. I send here with the only correct map of Bull Run I have ever seen. The pencil line along the middle of the road is our route to the battle-field, and the other pencil mark the route pursued by your humble servant and his followers in the retreat.

### LEGISLATURE OF VERMONT.

#### Annual Session—1861.

Saturday, Oct. 26.

AFTERNOON.

SENATE.—Senate bill 44 was called up by Mr. White who moved to amend by striking out in the first sec. the words "in the discretion of the Governor" and substituting therefor, whenever they shall be necessary to make up the quota of this State, under the call now made or any call that may be made by the President of the United States under the act of the extra session of Congress.

Mr. Willard was opposed to the amendment as it was very uncertain what the quota of Vermont would be. He thought that in this State we were anxious to do at least our share and would prefer doing more to doing less, and as he had the utmost confidence in the judgment and patriotism of the Executive he preferred to have the original provisions of the bill in force. Mr. Harris said that in drafting this bill he had intended to have the same power conferred on the present Governor, as had been invested in his predecessor. He thought the Governor being in constant communication with the War Department would know better when and how to act than the Legislature. Mr. Dillingham wanted a full Senate when this important bill was moved on and for that reason moved to lay the bill on the table till Monday, at 3 P. M.

Mr. Powers called for the yeas and nays, which were as follows:—Yeas, Messrs. Rochester, Bentley, Dillingham, Hotchkiss, Nelson, Rice, Stevens, Taylor, White, Woodbridge—10. Nays, Messrs. Brock, Harris, Morgan, Powers, Richardson, Robbins, Stewart, Willard—8.

On motion of Mr. White 100 copies of his amendment were ordered to be printed for the use of the Senate.

Bill introduced and referred.—By Mr. Stevens, repealing the act increasing the duties of town treasurers, justices of peace, &c.; to Com. on Printing.

A message was received from the House, stating that it did not assent to the Senate proposal of amendment to the resolution authorizing the Governor to appoint a Roman Catholic Chaplain to serve with the Vermont Brigade.

The Senate by a unanimous vote resolved to insist on its proposal. Mr. Stevens moved that the Senate adjourn; Mr. White called for yeas and nays which were as follows: Nays, 4; Yeas, 16.

Mr. Black moved that the Senate take a recess of ten minutes; refused—yeas 8, nays 12.

Mr. Powers called up his resolution amending rule 20, so as to provide that a motion to reconsider may be laid on the table without being reduced to writing; adopted—yeas 12, nays 4.

After sundry ineffectual attempts to adjourn, the Senate finally succeeded, on motion of Mr. Dillingham, in taking a recess till 9:45, Monday morning.

HOUSE.—The chair announced as select Com. on House Bill relating to salaries and fees of Co. Clerks: Mr. Lynde of Orange County, Morgan of Lamoille, Atwood of Addison, Duro of Bennington, Norris of Caledonia, Edmunds of Chittenden, Boyce of Essex, Darling of Franklin, Hyde of Grand Isle, Haywood of Orleans, Cobb of Rutland Hills of Washington, Estabrook of Windham, Stickney of Windsor.

The Com. on Military Affairs reported adversely to the Senate proposed amendment of the joint resolution directing the Governor to retain adjutant, chaplain &c., in the service.

After lengthy debate the further consideration of the resolution and amendment was, on motion of Mr. Thomas of West Fairlee, postponed and made special order for the second Tuesday of January next.

Report of Committee.—By Mr. Canfield for Com. on roads, that House Bill authorizing the select men to light covered bridges should pass; ordered to third reading. By Mr. Pingry for Com. on Banks, favorably to House Bill 84, increasing the corporate rights of Orange County Bank; ordered engrossed. Com. on Grand List, reported an amendment to House Bill 95, paying the town of Lemington, and that so amended it should pass; ordered amended and engrossed.

Mr. Noyes called up Senate bill 14, relating to the pay of the cavalry regiment.

Mr. Reynolds of Alburgh, doubted whether this regiment would be allowed as one of the quota required of Vermont, and moved that the bill be laid upon the table, until this could be ascertained, and that it be made the special order for Tuesday next.

Mr. Cushman stated facts making it probable or certain, that it would be considered one of the required number.

Mr. Noyes spoke of these soldiers as a superior class of men. He did not know what encouragement was held out to them of the seven dollars per month pay, but thought there was no doubt, that the Legislature understood that they would be paid at least as well as the other regiments. While Congress had increased the pay of infantry, he was informed upon good authority that such was not the case with cavalry. He urged that there should be no delay, as many of the men were naturally anxious in reference to the matter.

The passage of the bill was further urged by Mr. Thomas. He had not supposed there could be any doubt, as the gentleman from Alburgh had expressed, and spoke at length in favor of immediate action on the bill.

Mr. Morgan of Johnson wished to be certain of the point in question before voting the yeas implied in the bill.

Mr. Hyde of Isle La Motte, was strongly in favor of immediate action and hoped the bill would pass.

Mr. Reynolds of Alburgh, in consideration of a fact noticed by Mr. Thomas, that the \$7 per month, had been an inducement to men enlisting, and had been expected by them, would leave to withdraw his motion, and did so without drawing it.

The bill passed with but few dissenting votes. Adjourned.

Monday, Oct. 27.  
SENATE.—The recess voted on Saturday, having expired, the Senate, on motion of Mr. Dillingham, adjourned.

10 o'clock, A. M.—Prayer by Rev. Dr. Wilkes, of Montpelier.

Resolution offered.—By Mr. Harris, directing the President to refer the address of the Executive to the appropriate Com.; adopted.

Bill introduced and referred.—By Mr. Robbins in addition to chap. 20, C. S., providing that in school districts composed of parts of two towns, where no school has been maintained for one year, the inhabitants of such district in either town, may join themselves to any contiguous district in each town; to Com. on Printing. On motion of Mr. Robbins, the Senate adjourned.

HOUSE.—Prayer by the Chaplain.

Journal of Saturday read and approved.

Bills introduced and referred.—By Mr. Pingry of Weathersfield, an act to regulate the choice of a council of censors; to Com. on Judiciary. By Mr. Morgan of Johnson, an act providing for the division of the lands reserved for public use in the town of Belvidere; to Com. on Judiciary. By Mr. Baker of Newburgh, an act fixing the time for the publication of school-accounts, on Saturday morning preceding the first Monday of May and December of each year; to Com. on Education.

Resolution.—By Mr. Houghton of Pawnee, that the President of the Senate and Speaker of the House of Representatives, be directed to adjourn their respective houses, without day on Tuesday, the 12th of November next at 6 o'clock P. M.; on motion of Mr. Gardner of Benning made the special order for half-past 10 o'clock to-morrow morning.

By Mr. Tabor of Topsham, that the accounts of accounts be directed to report the sum paid to liquor commissioners, and the sum paid to each county of the State, during the year; adopted. By Mr. Thomas of West Fairlee, that the Treasurer be directed to inform the House, if any orders had been paid by him on account of the board of Education since the auditor made his report in reference to the same, and if so what amount; adopted.

Mr. Thomas called up House bill 57 authorizing a regiment to be raised, to be attached to Major General Butler's Division. The Com. on Military Affairs reported amendments to the bill, striking out "for special service;" and "appointments" after the words non-commissioned officers; leaving appointments to the general law providing for them; also introducing a provision, "that the members of said regiment shall be entitled to all the rights and gratuities that are now provided by law for the members of the Volunteer Militia now in the service of the United States." These amendments were adopted by the House. On motion of Mr. Gardner the bill was further amended, by striking out the part relating to election of officers, and inserting, "each Company shall elect its officers; and the commissioned officers shall receive their commissions from the Governor, the warrant officers their warrants in accordance with the usages of the army of the United States." On motion of Mr. Cushman, a section was added providing that the bill should take effect from its passage; and the bill so amended was ordered to engrossment at third reading.

Bills passed.—House bill, 89, authorizing selectmen to build light covered bridges. House bill 94, extending the corporate rights of Orange County Bank.

Report of Committee.—By Mr. Miller, for Com. on Roads, commending amendment and passage of H. bill 105, relating to laying out and discontinuing, highways and bridges; increasing the authority of selectmen in changing the place of bridges, &c.; the bill was ordered amended, and made special order for Wednesday next in the afternoon. Adjourned.

### From the Fourth Regiment.

CAMP GRIFFIN, SMITH'S DIVISION,  
October 15th, 1861.

BROTHER WEBSTER:—In order to redeem my promise to you, I will give you a little history of our journey and fare after we left Brattleboro. We left our encampment Saturday evening, Sept. 21st, and proceeded to New Haven by a special train during the night, arriving in that City of Elm about five in the morning, and were marched directly on board the beautiful and capacious steamer Elm City, and were on our way up the Sound. The stiff breeze that would meet us as we stepped from the cabin, was exceedingly damp and chilly, as it had been raining during the night, yet the decks were continually crowded with soldiers eager to view the splendid scenery of the shores on either side as we passed. At about nine o'clock, A. M. we were served with a cup of coffee and a few crackers for breakfast, which I doubt not were very acceptable to all concerned. We did not stop in New York City, but as we passed through the narrow channel leading into the harbor, notwithstanding it was Sunday, many flags and handkerchiefs were seen to wave and thousands of voices were heard ringing out cheer after cheer in expression of joy and sympathy for the cause in which we were enlisted. We landed at Jersey City about noon, and were marched into a large depot, where we were kept standing for nearly two hours and a half, and then we entered the cars and started for Philadelphia. We arrived in that city not far from nine o'clock in the evening, and marched to a large hall where we partook of a hearty meal of bread, butter, cold meat and coffee, and I was told by one of the men in attendance, that they fed the soldiers in that room, and prayed for them in the room above, and as we left the